

107 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試

動力機械群 專業科目(二) 詳解

107-2-02-5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	C	A	C	B	C	C	D	D	A	D	B	C	D	B	D	A	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	D	D	C	D	B	C	B	C	B	A	B	B	C	C	A	A	A	D	A

第一部分：電工概論與實習

$$1. R_{原} = \rho \frac{\ell_{原}}{A_{原}}, \text{體積不變} = \ell(\text{長度}) \times A(\text{面積})$$

拉長 n 倍，面積變成 $\frac{1}{n}$ 倍

$$R = \rho \frac{n\ell_{原}}{\frac{1}{n}A_{原}} = n^2 \rho \frac{\ell_{原}}{A_{原}}, 9 = n^2 \times 1$$

$\therefore n = 3 \Rightarrow$ 長度變為原長度 3 倍

$\therefore \ell = 100 \times 3 = 300$ 公尺

$$2. \because R = \frac{E^2}{P}$$

$$100 \text{ W 之內阻} = \frac{100^2}{100} = 100 \Omega$$

$$5 \text{ W 之內阻} = \frac{100^2}{5} = 2000 \Omega$$

$$40 \text{ W 之內阻} = \frac{100^2}{40} = 250 \Omega$$

$$60 \text{ W 之內阻} = \frac{100^2}{60} = 166.7 \Omega$$

$$3. 1.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ A} = 1.00 \pm 5\%$$

$I^2 \Rightarrow$ 誤差 $\pm 10\%$

$$100 \pm 5 \Omega = 100 \Omega \pm 5\%$$

$$P = I^2 R = (1 \times 100) \pm 10\% + 5\%$$

$$= 100 \text{ W} \pm 15\% = 100 \pm 15 \text{ W}$$

$$4. W = QV = (It)V = (6000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A})(60 \times 60 \text{ s})(12 \text{ V})$$

$$= 259200 \text{ J} = 259 \text{ KJ}$$

$$5. B_1 \text{ 之額定電阻為 } R_1 = \frac{E_1^2}{P_1} = \frac{12^2}{4} = 36 \Omega$$

$$B_2 \text{ 之額定電阻為 } R_2 = \frac{E_2^2}{P_2} = \frac{12^2}{6} = 24 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{12}{36 + 24} = 0.2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_1 = I \cdot R_1 = 0.2 \times 36 = 7.2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = I \cdot R_2 = 0.2 \times 24 = 4.8 \text{ V}$$

$\therefore B_1$ 較高，電流為 0.2 A

6. 並聯電路各分路的電壓相等，所以

$$3 \times (30 + 20) = (5 - 3) \times 50 + V_R \Rightarrow V_R = 50 \text{ V}$$

7. (1) 指針型三用電表內部的電池僅在使用 Ω 檔時供應

使用，所以未裝電池時僅 Ω 檔無法使用

(2) Ω 檔中只有 $\times 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ 的檔位需用到 9 V 與 1.5 V 電池，其他檔位則只用 1.5 V 電池

$$8. I_1 : I_2 : I_3 = \frac{1}{R} : \frac{1}{2R} : \frac{1}{3R} = 6 : 3 : 2$$

$$9. 3 \Omega + R_x \text{ 支路兩端的電壓為 } (10 - 5) \times 10 - 5 \times 4 = 30 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{而流過此支路的電流為 } 5 - \frac{30}{10} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{此支路的電阻為 } \frac{30 \text{ V}}{2 \text{ A}} = 15 \Omega = 3 \Omega + R_x$$

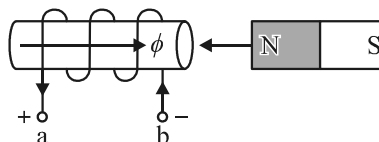
所以 $R_x = 12 \Omega$

$$11. L = \frac{N\phi}{I} \Rightarrow 0.5 = \frac{N \times 0.01}{4} \Rightarrow N = 200 \text{ 匝}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 \times 4^2 = 4 \text{ J}$$

$$12. F = B\ell I \sin \theta = 2 \times 0.25 \times 40 \times \sin 60^\circ = 10\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

13. 利用安培右手定則得知，a 端為正，b 端為負



$$14. E' = k\phi' n' = k \times \frac{1}{2} \phi \times 3n = 1.5 E$$

$$15. \text{輸出功率 } P = \eta \times \text{電功率} = 0.86 \times 5000 = 4300 \text{ W}$$

$$\omega = \frac{P}{T} = \frac{4300}{39} = 110.3 = \frac{2\pi n}{60} = 2\pi f$$

$$n = 60 \times \frac{110.3}{2\pi} = 1053 \text{ rpm}$$

$$16. V_{av} = \frac{V_1 t_1 + V_2 t_2 + \dots}{T} = \frac{1 \times 2 + 3 \times 2}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \text{ 伏特}$$

$$\text{工作週期} = \frac{\text{波寬}(t_p)}{\text{週期}(T)} \times 100\% = \frac{4 - 2}{4} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

$$17. v(t) = 110\sqrt{2} \cos(314t - 30^\circ)$$

$$= 110\sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 30^\circ + 90^\circ)$$

$$= 110\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 60^\circ) \text{ 伏特}$$

$$i(t) = -5\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 60^\circ)$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 60^\circ \pm 180^\circ) \text{ 安培}$$

$\therefore$ 電壓落後電流 180° 或電壓超前電流 180° 皆可

$$18. I_1 = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ = j8 \text{ A}$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10 \angle 53^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$19. X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}, 20 = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 159 \times 10^3 \times C}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 159 \times 10^3 \times 20} = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^7}$$

$$= 0.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ F} = 0.05 \mu\text{F}$$

$$20. X_L = \omega L = 10 \times 0.1 = 1 \Omega$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{X_L} = \frac{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ}{1 \angle -90^\circ} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 180^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 10 \sin(10t + 180^\circ) = 10 \cos(10t - 90^\circ) \text{ A}$$

第二部分：電子概論與實習

21. 在本質半導體中摻入施體(磷、砷、銻...), 會產生大量的自由電子, 導致和電洞的復合機會增加, 因此電洞數目會減少

22. BE 順向偏壓、BC 順向偏壓

$$23. \beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{14.7 \text{ mA}}{0.3 \text{ mA}} = 49$$

$$\gamma = \beta + 1 = 49 + 1 = 50$$

24. $\beta I_b \geq I_C$, $90 \times 11 \text{ mA} > 0.9 \text{ A}$, $0.99 \text{ A} > 0.9 \text{ A}$
故為飽和區

25. (D) 共集極放大電路又稱為射極隨耦器

26. (B) 放大電路如要耦合交流信號, 且將直流信號隔離須裝置交連電容

27. (C) 與有旁路電容之射極回授偏壓電路比較, 電流增益降低

$$28. I_E = (1 + \beta)I_B = (1 + 99) \times 100 \mu\text{A} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{20 \text{ mV}}{10 \text{ mA}} = 2 \Omega$$

29. 當作線性放大器時必須位於工作區

30. (A) POSITION: 水平位置調整鈕

(C) VOLTS/DIV: 電壓調整鈕

(D) FOCUS: 焦距調整鈕

$$31. V_{av} = \frac{1}{\pi} V_m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} V_{rms} \cong 0.45 \times 110 \text{ V} \approx 50 \text{ V}$$

$$32. I_Z = I_S - I_L = \frac{10 \text{ V} - 4.5 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} - \frac{4.5 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$= 5.5 \text{ mA} - 0.45 \text{ mA} = 5.05 \text{ mA}$$

$$33. 2\pi f = 120\pi, f = 60 \text{ Hz}, V_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 40 = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ V}$$

34. 負載電流大時(重負載), 表示負載電阻小, 使得電容器放電快, 造成濾波效果差

37. 先使用吸錫器將待測元件去除鉅錫後, 將該元件取下才進行量測較為準確

$$38. \text{峰值電壓} = 2 \text{ 大格} \times 2 \text{ V} + 4 \text{ 小格} \times \left(\frac{2 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ 小格}}\right) = 5.6 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{頻率} = f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{4 \text{ 大格} \times 4 \text{ ms/大格}} = 62.5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$39. I_{C(sat)} = \frac{V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V}}{R_C} = \frac{5 \text{ V} - 0.2 \text{ V}}{500 \Omega} = 9.6 \text{ mA}$$

故 I_C 電流最多為 9.6 mA, (D) 選項 I_C 電流為錯誤

$$40. I_{C(sat)} = \frac{10 \text{ V} - 0.2 \text{ V}}{R_L} = \frac{9.8}{R_L}$$

$$I_{B \min} = \frac{10 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} = 93 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{B \min} \times \beta > I_{C(sat)} = 93 \mu\text{A} \times 100 > \frac{9.8}{R_L} = R_L > 1.054 \text{ k}\Omega$$